- S 2940-1 (A) -

ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

STATE OF KANSAS

Fiscal Year 1981

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Preface

This publication is the fifth annual report compiled by staff of the Department of Corrections. The report is intended to provide both the public and state officials a profile of the adult offenders within the Kansas correctional system and to describe the confinement trends for the State of Kansas. This is the second year in which data contained within this report were obtained from an on-line computerized offender information system. The further development of the information system has made it possible to expand and refine the offender data base. As a result, information is obtained systematically during the whole period that the individual is in the custody or control of the Department of Corrections. Each offender is tracked from admission through both the period of confinement and any supervised post-release period to final discharge. The material herein addresses both phases of the correctional experience.

The Kansas correctional facilities to which reference is made in this report include the following: Kansas State Penitentiary (KSP), Kansas State Industrial Reformatory (KSIR), Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center (KCVTC), Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center (KRDC), Kansas Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW), Toronto Honor Camp (THC), Topeka Work Release Center (TWRC), Wichita Work Release Center (WWRC), and Hutchinson Work Release Program (HWR). Data pertaining to the work release centers often are combined for purposes of clarity in data presentation. Inmates assigned to any correctional facility or residential program not named (such as contract work release, Larned State Hospital, and contract jail placement) have been included in the statistics for the major housing facilities (KSP, KSIR, KCVTC, and KCIW).

The number of offenders for which information could be obtained varies among particular items of information being reported. For this reason, each percentage reported is based on the number of individuals for whom the data were available, and not necessarily on the total number in the population. Although there are missing observations, which are relatively few in number for most data items, the conclusions presented in the report are considered valid for the group measured.

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An Agency-wide Perspective

As enumerated in the Kansas Statutes Annotated, four major responsibilities devolve upon the Secretary of Corrections as basic functions of the Department of Corrections. These functions are as follows:

1. Providing institutional care and correction for those adult felons committed to the care and custody of the Secretary of Corrections;

2. Administering a community corrections grant program to assist communities in developing alternative correctional services for certain juveniles and non-violent adult felony offenders;

3. Providing supervision of individuals granted parole by the Kansas Adult Authority and those parolees and probationers received through interstate compact;

4. Inspecting city and county jails, and other local confinement facilities.

In carrying out these responsibilities, the Department of Corrections renders both short-term and long-term protection to the public. Short-term protection is provided by means of the supervision or confinement of offenders. Long-range protection is provided through correctional services, with hope that the offender will not resort to unlawful activity after the term of confinement or period of supervision has been completed. Through the fulfillment of these duties, the Kansas Department of Corrections supports the court system and law enforcement agencies which comprise the Kansas criminal justice system.

The Secretary of Corrections exercises management of the correctional system through the following three divisions:

1. Division of Institutional Services

2. Division of Community Services

3. Division of Management Services

The Division of Institutional Services encompasses the operation of the diagnostic center, four adult correctional institutions, the honor camp system, and management of the correctional industries program. During Fiscal Year 1981, an average of 2,432 inmates was confined within Kansas adult correctional institutions and work release centers.

Upon commitment to the care and custody of the Secretary of Corrections, each offender is evaluated individually to examine the basis of the person's criminal behavior and to assess the initial custody level, appropriate treatment, and corrective programs best suited to the needs of the offender. Male offenders are evaluated at the Kansas State Reception and Diagnostic Center, located in Topeka, while female offenders are evaluated at the Kansas Correctional Institution for Women in Lansing. In the case of male offenders, transfer to one of three institutions is made upon completion of the evaluation process. Subsequent transfer to an honor camp or a work release center is made contingent upon the offenders' behavior and responsiveness to correctional treatment.

Information contained within the diagnostic report pertaining to the physical, social, psychiatric, and psychological background and needs of the offender is taken into consideration in the program assignments of each inmate following transfer to an institution. Through the process of program assignment, a treatment schedule which may involve education, vocational training, drug and alcohol therapy, counseling, and work assignment is developed to meet the individual needs of each inmate. In addition, the inmate is informed of all institutional expectations related to the treatment schedule.

Subsequent to June 30, 1981, a new system of inmate custody classification was implemented and became part of the computerized offender information system. Developed in large part during Fiscal Year 1981, the new classification process provides for a more objective assessment of inmate custody needs. It is anticipated that, with the more stringent documentation requirements, the system will produce greater levels of precision and uniformity in custody assignment.

One of the most important aspects of the program assignment process is the placement of each inmate within an appropriate residential unit. Upon placement in a residential unit, the function of program review and evaluation devolves upon the unit team. Applied throughout all institutions within the Kansas Department of Corrections, the unit team concept provides a multidisciplinary approach to caseload management. Through the inclusion of input from both treatment and security into the individual program evaluation and development, unit teams provide the administration of each institution with sound recommendations for the development and

enhancement of the overall corrective effort.

Each inmate's correctional program is reviewed regularly throughout the period of confinement. Among the major purposes of each review are the consideration of the inmate's conduct and adjustment within the institution, the quality and quantity of work performed by each inmate within the assigned detail, and the amount of individual progress made in such areas as education, vocational training, counseling, and other programs in which an inmate may be involved. Any requests or recommendations for modification of the inmate's program, custody level, or residential assignment are considered at this time. Upon completion of each review, the unit team forwards its recommendations to a program management committee comprised of top level administrators within the particular institution. These recommendations are considered by the administration and approved or disapproved. Each inmate is provided a copy of the final documentation of each review, and a unit team counselor explains any program modifications which may have occurred. Through the review procedure, each unit team is afforded a timely and effective tool for the monitoring and evaluation of each inmate's progress within the correctional system.

Upon entry into the correctional system, each inmate is assigned a tentative parole eligibility date by the Kansas Adult Authority. Upon attainment of parole eligibility within the limits provided by law, each inmate is reviewed by the Adult Authority and considered for possible release.

The Division of Community Services provides supervision of approximately 2,432 Kansas parolees and compact parolees/probationers on a statewide basis, oversees the operation of two self-contained work release centers, manages the jail inspection program, and administers the community corrections grant program.

The Kansas Legislature passed the Community Corrections Act (K.S.A. 75-5290 et seq.) in 1978. A primary purpose of the Act is to encourage the development of community penalties and services for the nonviolent offender as an alternative to commitment to state correctional institutions. Victim services and crime prevention programs may also be funded through the Community Corrections Act. In accordance with the statute, the Department of Corrections administers the Act and provides technical assistance to counties interested in participating.

Nine counties, including the four most populous counties, were participating in the Community Corrections Act as of June 30, 1981. These counties are: Shawnee, Leavenworth, Bourbon/Linn/Miami, Wyandotte, Johnson, Riley and Sedgwick. The progress of each participant is summarized in Figure 1. The first programs to begin continuous operation were Leavenworth and Bourbon/Linn/Miami in January of 1981. Shawnee and Wyandotte counties began program operations in April, 1981, and July, 1981, respectively. The remaining counties have been in the planning process and are eligible to receive first-year funding in April, 1982. Each participating county develops its own plan and programs. A sampling of the types of programs planned or in operation in Kansas include: restitution, community work service, work release, intensive supervision, employment training, treatment of drug or alcohol abuse and emotional or family problems, victim services, and community crime prevention.

Counties participating in the Community Corrections Act receive grants through the Department of Corrections based on a formula that includes county crime rate, population, adjusted valuation, and income. To receive a grant, a county must prepare a local comprehensive community corrections plan for approval by the Department of Corrections. As an incentive to reduce commitments of certain nonviolent offenders to state correctional facilities, participating counties are required to pay, within the limits of their grant entitlements, the cost of confinement in state adult and juvenile correctional institutions when they commit these "chargeback" offenders.

Chargebacks:

Adults:	First-and second-time felony offenders committed to the Department of Corrections for D or E felony convictions (with certain exceptions).
Juveniles:	Offenders placed in state youth centers for the juvenile code equivalent of D or E felony or misdemeanant convictions.

Exclusions from Chargebacks:

A, B, and C felonies.

Adult D and E felons with more than one prior felony conviction.

Actual or attempted sex crimes (K.S.A. 21, Article 35).

Mandatory sentences under the gun law (K.S.A. 21-4618).

Aggravated assault (K.S.A. 21-3410).

The Division of Management Services encompasses the functions of fiscal management, evaluation and research, information systems, personnel and training, and records.

While not a part of the Department, other state agencies, such as the Kansas Adult Authority and the Corrections Ombudsman Board, work closely with both inmates and institutional staff. Legal services for inmates are provided by Legal Services for Prisoners, Incorporated. Employment referral and placement services are provided through the job service centers of the Kansas Department of Human Resources.

Figure 1

Kansas Department of Corrections

Community Corrections Programs

Progress of Counties: June 30, 1981

County or Group of Counties	Resolution passed by county commission	Advisory board selected	Receipt of planning grant from DOC	Planning phase in progress	Draft of comprehensive plan being finalized	Comprehensive plan approved by DOC	Comprehensive plan being implemented
Shawnee	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Leavenworth	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bourbon/Linn/Miami	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Wyandotte	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Johnson*	•	•	•	•	•		
Riley*	•	•	•	•	•		
Sedgwick*	•	•	•	•			

* FY 82 appropriation approved for county to participate in last quarter only, 4-1-82 to 6-30-82.

An Overview of General Management Data

This section provides information relative to commitment trends, institutional population levels, and per capita cost of institutionalization and parole supervision.

Information on the population of felony offenders within the entire Kansas correctional system on June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1980 is compared in Table 1 by category of physical location. In most of the location categories, the number of offenders increased from June 30, 1980 to June 30, 1981. A major exception to this trend occurred in placements to state hospitals where a decrease of 11 offenders, or 21.2%, occurred from June 30, 1980 to June 30, 1981. Overall, offenders within the system increased by 606, or 11.3% between the two respective dates.

During the nine fiscal years preceding Fiscal Year 1981, the highest average daily population for a single fiscal year was observed in 1979 (2,322 inmates). The corresponding figure for Fiscal Year 1981 is 5% greater than this previous high (Figure 2). As shown in Figure 3, the end-of-month population total increased steadily throughout Fiscal Year 1981, with the single exception of the month of December, 1980, in which there was a very slight decrease from the previous month.

As is evident from the information in Table 2, the population residing in Kansas correctional facilities increased substantially during Fiscal Year 1981. Compared to Fiscal Year 1980 levels, the average daily inmate population for Fiscal Year 1981 increased by 169 (7.3%) and the number of inmates confined on the last day of the period increased by 333 (14.3%). These increases were especially pronounced for female offenders for whom the average daily population increased by 17 (18.5%) and the number confined at the end of the period by 25 (25.0%).

The Fiscal Year 1981 operating cost to the Kansas Department of Corrections for delivery of services to inmates and parolees was $28,297,629; an increase of $3,355,648 or 13.5% over Fiscal Year 1980. In addition to that cost, $65,411 was expended for inspection of local jails and $636,997 in grants was provided to counties for local correctional program services. During Fiscal Year 1981, the per capita cost of confinement was $11,154.58 annually or $30.56 per day. The per capita cost of parole supervision was

$627.01 annually or $1.72 per day. (See Table 3 and Figure 4 and 5 for a detailed breakdown of the operating and per capita costs.) Expenditures for capital improvements were $3,017,367 systemwide.

As shown in Table 4, the departmental program was operated in Fiscal Year 1981 by approximately 1,155.4 equivalent full-time staff positions. Information on the inmate-to-staff ratio, including a total of 78 contracted educational and vocational training program positions, is presented for each correctional facility in Table 5.

Table 1

Kansas Department of Corrections

System Population: A Comparison of the Status and Physical Location of Felony Offenders in the Correctional System on June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1980

Status/Physical Location	Number of Offenders 6/30/81	6/30/80	Change No.	%
Kansas correctional facilities:				
Intake evaluation complete	2228	1980	248	12.5
Awaiting intake evaluation (or in progress)	338	240	98	40.8
Presentence evaluation	10	10	0	0.0
Interstate compact received	34	31	3	9.7
Totals	2610	2261	349	15.4
Other Kansas facilities:				
State hospital	41	52	(11)	(21.2)
Contract jail placement	4	5	(1)	(20.0)
Contract work release	18	15	3	20.0
Totals	63	72	(9)	(12.5)
Out-of-state correctional facilities:				
Interstate compact sent	34	35	(1)	(2.9)
In absentia	50	38	12	31.6
Totals	84	73	11	15.1
Other locations:				
Out for court appearance	150	57	93	163.2
Medical	3	1	2	200.0
Furlough	5	0	5	-
Local detention	14	11	3	27.3
Escape (at large)	22	19	3	15.8
Totals	194	88	106	120.5
*Parolees/Probationers:				
In-state parole	1555	1545	10	0.7
Out-of-state parole	377	279	98	35.1
Compact parole	184	145	39	26.9
Compact probationer	619	651	(32)	(4.9)
Abscond status	271	237	34	14.4
Totals	3006	2857	149	5.2
Grand Totals (All Offenders)	5957	5351	606	11.3

Note: A figure in parentheses is a negative value.

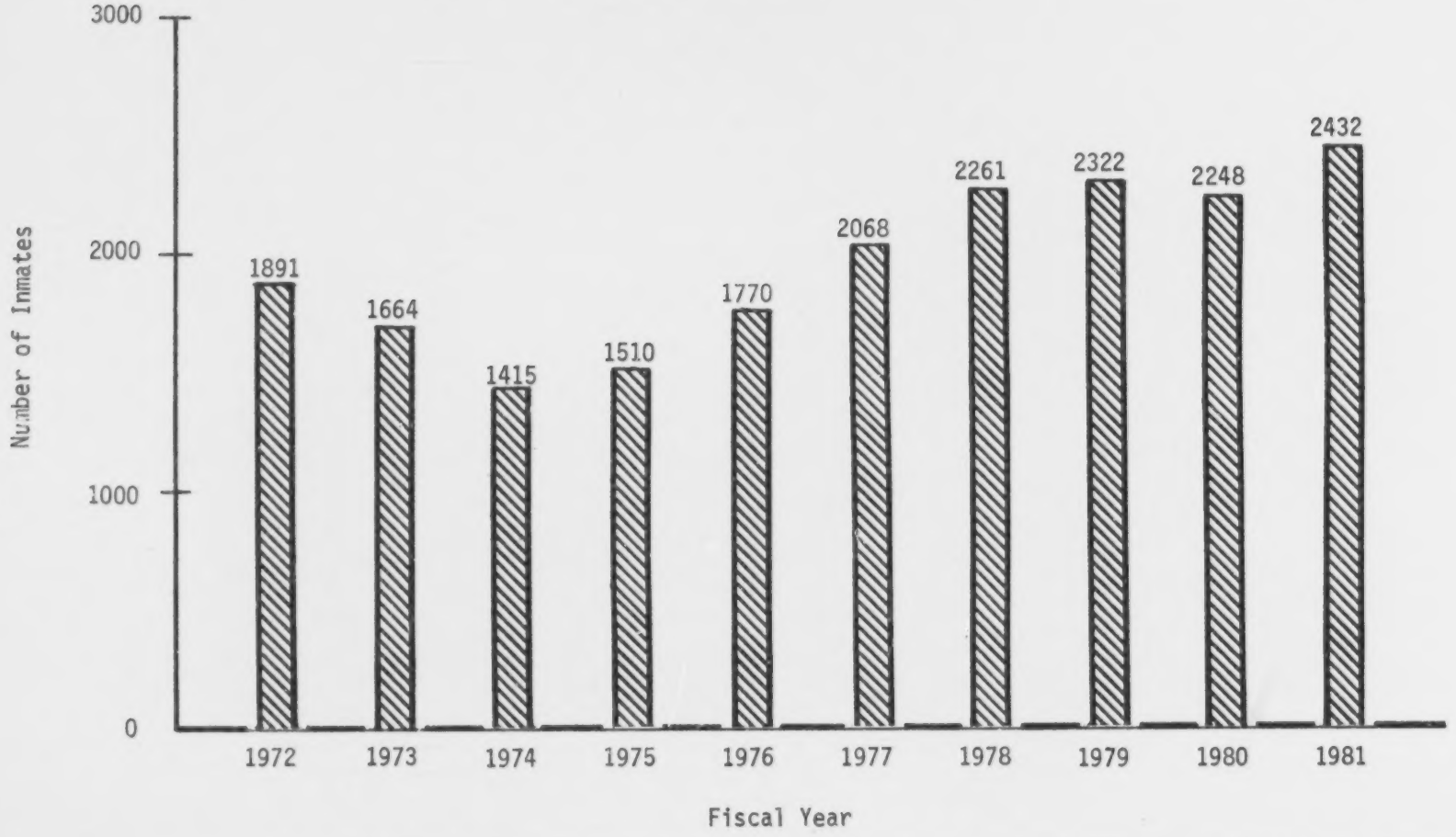
*Includes conditional release.

Figure 2

Kansas Department of Corrections

Average Daily Inmate Population in Kansas Correctional Facilities:

Fiscal Years 1972 - 1981*



*Excluded from the figures are inmates housed in Larned State Hospital and those in contract jail placement.

Figure 3

Kansas Department of Corrections

End-of-Month Population in Kansas Correctional Facilities,

for Each Month of Fiscal Year 1981

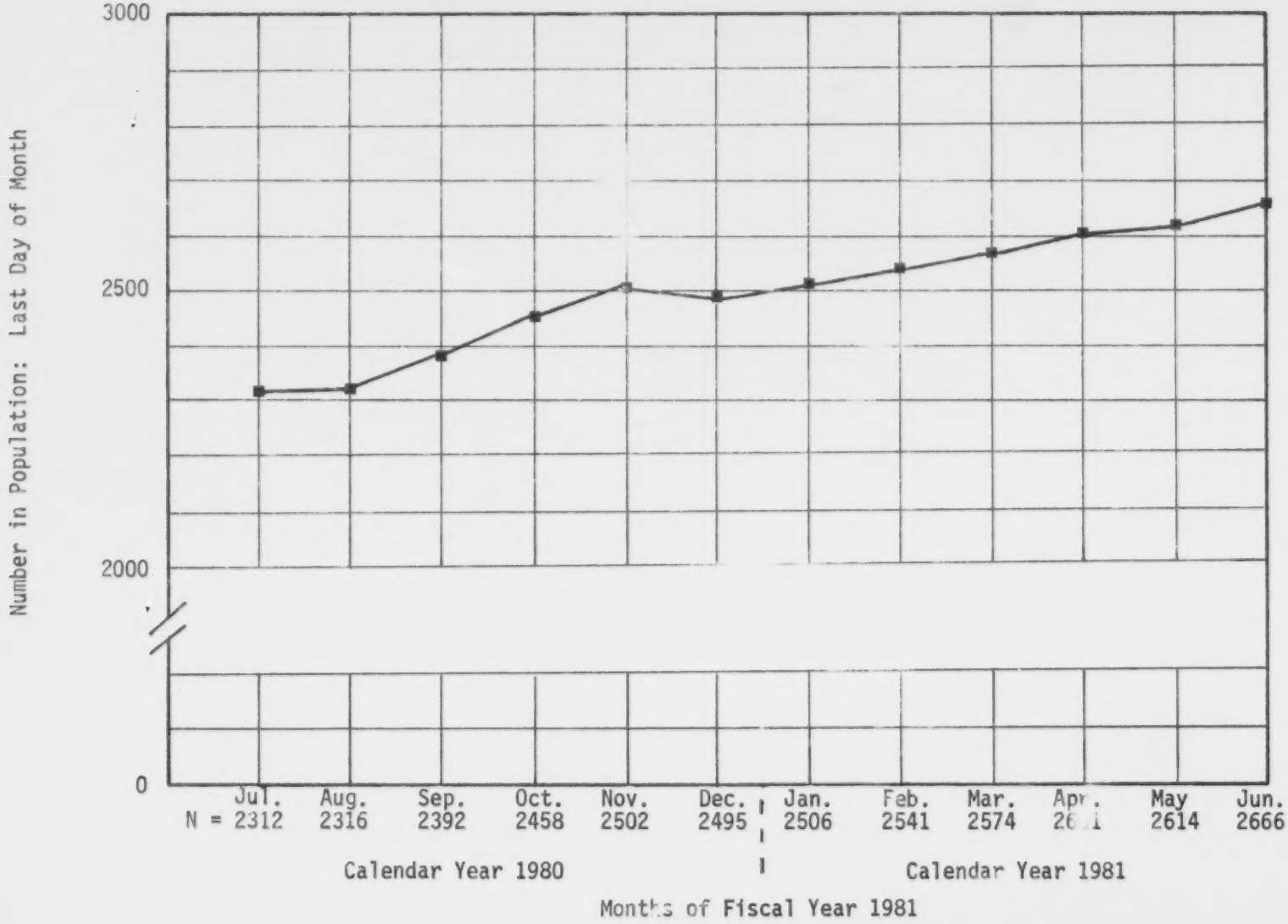

3000
2500
2000
0
Number in Population: Last Day of Month
Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun.
N = 2312 2316 2392 2458 2502 2495 2506 2541 2574 2614 2666
Calendar Year 1980
Calendar Year 1981
Months of Fiscal Year 1981

Table 2

Kansas Department of Corrections

Resident Inmate Population Comparison by Institution

FY 1980 and FY 1981

	Average Daily Population			Number Confined		
	FY 1980	FY 1981	Increase or Decrease	Month of June, 1981	June 30, 1980	June 30, 1981	Increase or Decrease
Kansas State Penitentiary	930	992	+62	1099	935	1107	+172
Kansas State Industrial Reformatory**	831	891	+60	902	834	918	+ 84
Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center	111	122	+11	125	112	133	+ 21
Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center	139 (7)	165 (33)	+26	180 (45)	150 (6)	179 (47)	+ 29
Topeka Work Release-Readjustment Center***	26	24	- 2	24	28	19	- 9
Wichita Work Release Center	45 (1)	46 (4)	+ 1	54 (7)	51 (2)	52 (8)	+ 1
Hutchinson Work Release Program**	18	19	+ 1	18	14	17	+ 3
Contract Work Release Placement	17 (1)	19 (3)	+ 2	21 (5)	16 (2)	20 (4)	+ 4
Toronto Honor Camp	52	57	+ 5	62	53	64	+ 11
Kansas Correctional Institution for Women	79 (79)	97 (63)	+18	109 (62)	86 (86)	109 (61)	+ 23
Larned State Hospital	68 (4)	48 (6)	-20	44 (4)	54 (4)	44 (5)	- 10
Contract Jail Placement	*	5	+ 5	4	*	4	+ 4
Totals	2316	2485	+169	2642	2333	2666	+333
Male Population	2224	2376	+152	2519	2233	2541	+308
Female Population	92	109	+17	123	100	125	+ 25

Note: A number in parentheses indicates the number of females.

*Data not available.

**The total resident population of Kansas State Industrial Reformatory is the sum of Kansas State Industrial Reformatory and Hutchinson Work Release Program.

***The Topeka Work Release-Readjustment Center is a minimum security dormitory serving selected parole violators as well as work release participants.

Table 3
Kansas Department of Corrections
FY 1981 Operating Costs Per Capita
All Funds

Facility	No. Inmates	Direct Cost	Indirect Cost *	Total	Annual	Daily
KSP	992	$ 9,922,873	$ 442,819	$ 10,365,692	$ 10,449.28	$ 28.63
KSIR	910	7,960,749	406,215	8,366,964	9,194.47	25.19
KCIW	97	1,622,482	43,300	1,665,782	17,173.01	47.05
KRDC	122	2,376,852	54,459	2,431,311**	19,928.78	54.60
KCVTC	165	2,588,757	73,654	2,662,411	16,135.83	44.21
HC	57	625,830	25,442	651,272	11,425.82	31.30
WRC/RC	89	944,766	39,729	984,495	11,061.74	30.31
TOTAL	2,432	$26,042,309	$1,085,618	$ 27,127,927	$ 11,154.58	$ 30.56*****

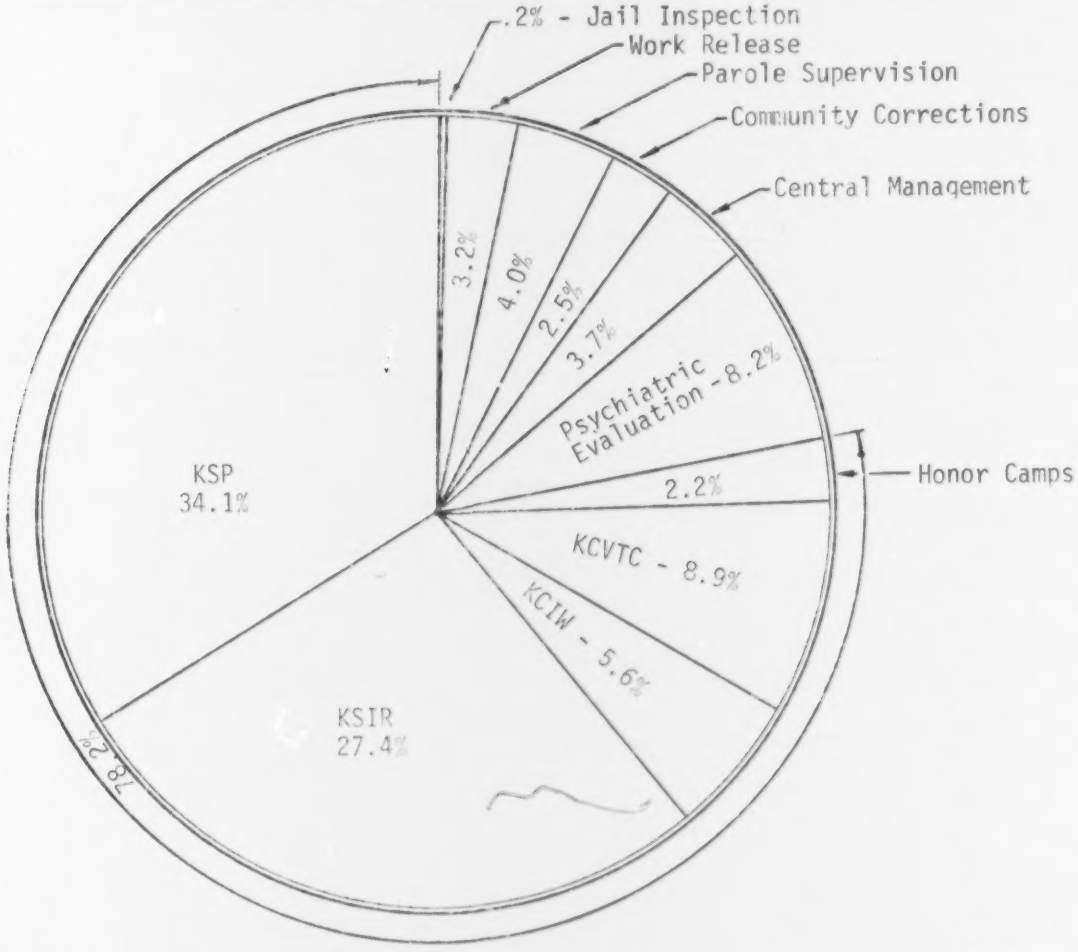
Per Capita Cost of Parole Supervision

Parole Services	$ 1,169,702	$ 355,187***	$ 1,524,889	$ 627.01****	$ 1.72

* Allocation of indirect cost for operation of the Department of Corrections' central management services.
** Cost per evaluation would be $1,601.65 based on 1,518 evaluations.
*** Includes cost of Kansas Adult Authority.
**** Calculated on caseload of 2,432.
***** Of this, $29.20 was financed from the State General Fund.

Figure 4
Kansas Department of Corrections
FY 1981 Operating Costs

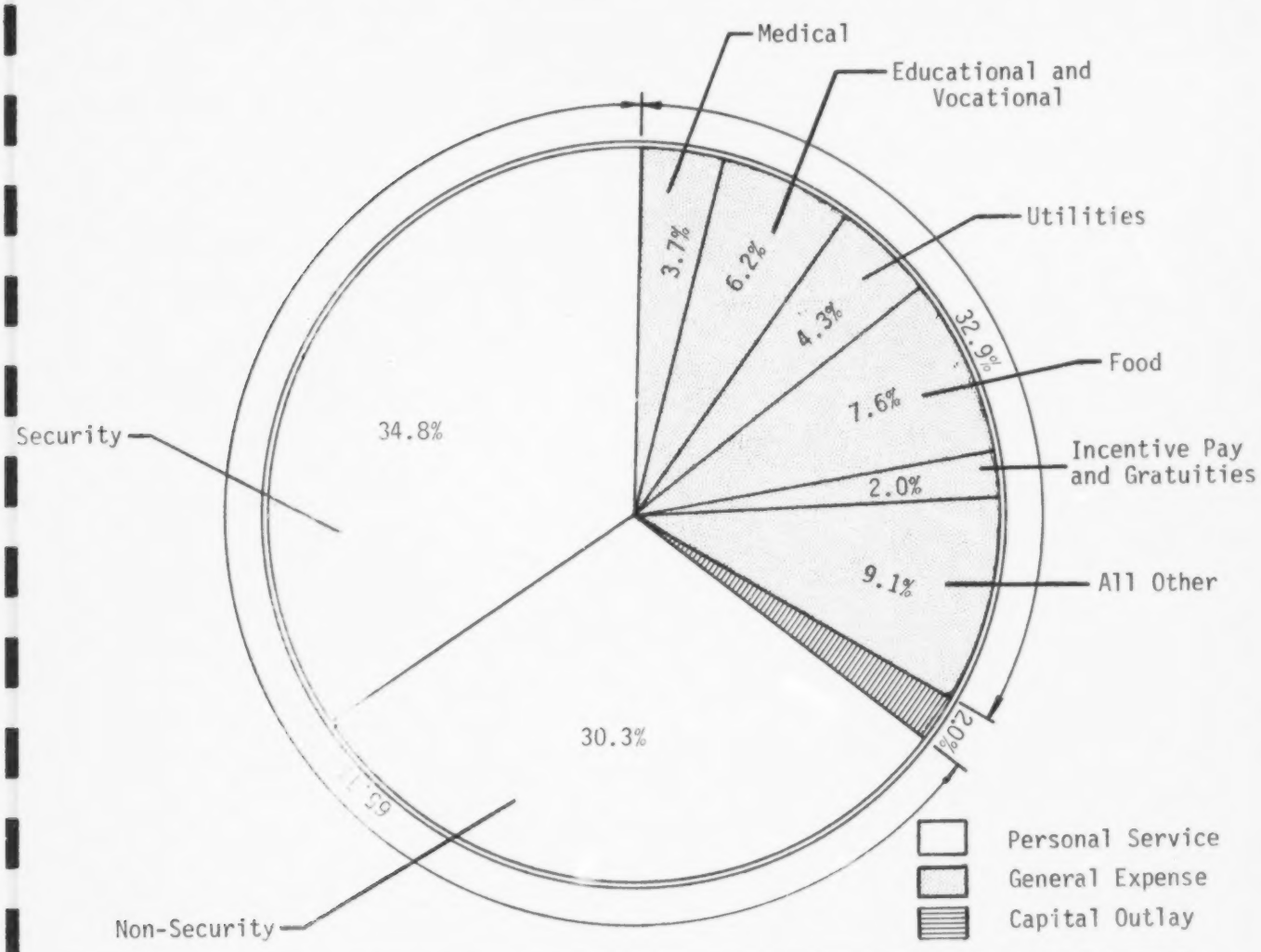
Percentage of Total Operating Cost for Each Type of Facility or Service



Operating Cost by Program

Confinement Institutions:		$22,720,691
Kansas State Penitentiary	$9,922,873	
Kansas State Industrial Reformatory	7,960,749	
Kansas Correctional Institution for Women	1,622,482	
Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center	2,588,757	
Honor Camps	625,830	
Psychiatric Evaluation		2,376,852
Community Corrections		725,554
Central Management		1,085,618
Work Release		944,766
Jail Inspection		65,411
Parole Services		1,169,702
		$29,088,594

Figure 5
Kansas Department of Corrections
Statement of Per Capita Expenses for Confinement, FY 1981



Personal Services	
Security	$ 3,877.17
Other	3,374.99
Total:	7,252.16
General Expenses	
Medical	$ 408.04
Educational & Vocational	691.84
Utilities	476.36
Food	851.79
Incentive Pay/Gratuities	220.91
All Other	1,017.83
Capital Outlay	235.65
Total - OOE	$ 3,902.42
Total	$11,154.58

Table 4
Kansas Department Of Corrections
Approved Positions, FY 1981: Staffing Category by Classification/Area of Responsibility

Position	KSP	KSIR	KCIW	KRDC	KCVTC	HC	WRC	KCI	OTHER	TOTAL
Secretary/Director	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	8
Deputy Director/Secretaries	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	11
Admin. Officer/Corr. Admin.	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	5	11
Work Release Supervisor	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Corr. Classification Admin.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Correctional Supervisor	15	13	4	6	6	1	1	-	-	46
Correctional Officer	231	144	34	49	53	10	21	-	-	542
Construction Supervisor	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Carpenter	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7
Electrician/Air Conditioning	4	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
Painter	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Plumber	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
Physical Plant Supervisor	3	3	1	0.3	1	-	-	-	-	8.3
Architect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Maintenance Technician	8	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	11
Power Plant Operator	6	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Food Service	15	11	5	7	11	1	3	-	-	53
Prison Industries Supt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
Medical Doctor	2	2	0.5	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	6
Psychiatrist	-	-	0.5	5	-	-	-	-	-	5.5
Nurse	3	6	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	15
Medical Assistant	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Psychologist	4	3	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	16
Personnel Officer	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Social Worker	2	1	1	9	3	-	-	-	-	16
Correctional Counselor	17	17	3	-	7	1	5	-	-	50
Probation and Parole Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36
Probation and Parole Supv.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Unit Team Supervisor	6	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
Athletic	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
Chaplains	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6
Training	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Dentist	1	1	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	3
Pharmacist	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Attorney	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Other	53.5	40	8	14.5	11	2	4.5	11.6	53	198.1
Total	404.5	276.5	71	107.3	108	16	36.5	27.6	108	1155.4

Table 5

Kansas Department of Corrections

Inmate to Staff Ratio by Facility,

Fiscal Year 1981

	KSP	KSIR	KRDC	KCVTC	HC	TWR/RC	WWRC	KCIW
Number of Inmates*	992	910	122	165	57	24	46	97
Number of Positions								
Security	246.0	157.0	55.0	59.0	11.0	9.0	13.0	38.0
Other	174.7**	162.5**	53.0	63.0**	5.0	4.0	10.5	36.0**
Total	420.7	319.5	108.0	122.0	16.0	13.0	23.5	74.0
Ratio of Inmates to Staff								
Security	4.0:1	5.8:1	2.2:1	2.8:1	5.2:1	2.7:1	3.5:1	2.6:1
Other	5.7:1	5.6:1	2.3:1	2.6:1	11.4:1	6.0:1	4.4:1	2.7:1
Total	2.4:1	2.8:1	1.1:1	1.4:1	3.6:1	1.8:1	2.0:1	1.3:1

Note. Average daily population figures are used for the number of inmates and in the calculation of the ratios of inmates to staff.

*Does not include inmates in contractual work release facilities.

**Figure includes educational and vocational training staff under contract during FY 1981 as follows: KSP - 17.0; KSIR - 43; KCVTC - 13; and KCIW - 5.

Admissions and Releases During Fiscal Year 1981

A comparison of the admission and release data for Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981 is presented in Table 6 by type of admission and type of release. The data are presented both in terms of the number of individual offenders admitted or released during the specified period, as well as in terms of the total number of admission and release transactions. Within the table, the "initial" entry/exit column represents the first entry by an offender during the period and/or his latest exit, with each individual counted only once as an entry, once as an exit, or as both an entry and an exit if the individual was present at neither the beginning nor the end of the period but was processed in and out during the period. The "subsequent" column includes both the counting of offenders in confinement at the beginning of the period who were subsequently released and readmitted, thus remaining in confinement at the end of the period and the counting of additional release-admission transactions for offenders already counted in the "initial" column. The "subsequent" release-readmission transactions have no impact on the net gain or loss to the offender population since each subsequent release is followed by a subsequent readmission. Certain types of transactions involving temporary exit from a correctional facility, such as simple release-to-court/return from court and escape/return from escape have been excluded from the "subsequent" column. The "total" column contains the sums of the initial and subsequent columns and reflects the total number of admission and release transactions occurring during the period.

Considering total admissions, the category of court commitments, predominately commitments made for serving of sentence, accounted for 88% of the total number of admissions during Fiscal Year 1981. Of the total number of releases, parole was the type of release in about two-thirds of the cases (66.6%), while release by court order, including the granting of probation, accounted for another 27.2%. As shown in the last column of Table 6, there were substantial changes from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981 in the total number of admissions. Total admissions increased by 24.1%, reflecting in large part the increase from 1,399 to 1,744 (24.7%) for court commitments for serving of sentence. The type of admission in

which the greatest proportionate increase (34.4%) was observed is "Parole and CR Violators - Technical."

The total number of releases changed relatively little from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981, decreasing slightly from 1,770 to 1,753 (1.0%). The total number of releases by parole decreased by 5.4%, while the total number of releases by court order increased by 8.2%, suggesting a tendency toward increased use of court-related release actions during Fiscal Year 1981.

During Fiscal Year 1981 there were 116 "subsequent" release-readmission transactions, an increase of about 35% from the 86 occurring in Fiscal Year 1980. For both years, these transactions resulted primarily from offenders released on parole who subsequently were readmitted as parole violators, either for technical violations of parole or because of new convictions for felony offenses. Transactions of this type comprised 84% of the total number of subsequent transactions for Fiscal Year 1981 and 85% for Fiscal Year 1980. Of the 116 subsequent transactions counted during Fiscal Year 1981, 84 (72%) involved offenders who were already in confinement at the beginning of the period, while only 32 (28%) involved offenders who had an initial entry or exit, or both, during the period. Thus, relatively few offenders (32) had more than one primary admission or release during the fiscal year.

Table 7 contains a summary of the admission and release data presented in terms of the number of individuals entering and exiting correctional facilities during Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981. Thus, the information is based on "initial" entry/exit data as defined previously in the discussion of Table 6, and excludes admission/release activities of offenders already on hand at the beginning of the period, as well as all re-entries or re-exits which occurred during the period. (Column 1 of Table 7 is the same as Column 1 of Table 6.) During Fiscal Year 1981, there were 1,976 individuals admitted and 1,637 released for a net gain of 339 in the total offender population. The corresponding figures for Fiscal Year 1980 were 1,600 admitted and 1,684 released for a net decrease of 84. From Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981, the number of offenders admitted increased by 376 (23.5%) while the number of individuals released decreased slightly by 47 (2.8%). The net impact of these trends is evident in the substantial increase in the total inmate population observed at the end of Fiscal Year 1981.

Consistent with the data on total admission, there was a disproportionately large number of technical parole and conditional release violators admitted during Fiscal Year 1981 (151) compared to Fiscal Year 1980 (104), an increase of 45.2%. While individuals in this group comprised 6.5% and 7.6% of the total number of offenders admitted during Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981, respectively, they contributed 12.5% of the increase in the total number admitted. A similar observation can be made for parole violators with new sentences, which comprise part of the admission category "court commitments, for serving of sentence." The number of parole violators with new sentences rose from 127 during Fiscal Year 1980 to 188 in Fiscal Year 1981, an increase of 48.0%. Again, while the number in this category of admission comprised 7.9% and 9.5% of the total number of offenders admitted during Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981, respectively, it contributed 16.2% of the increase from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981 in the total number admitted.

Overall, the total number of individuals released changed only slightly (2.8% decrease) from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981. The relatively large decrease of 7.8% in the number released through parole was only partially offset by the 7.7% increase in the number released by court order.

As indicated in Figure 6, the total number of offenders admitted for presentence evaluation during Fiscal Year 1981 was 141, an increase of 28 (25%) from Fiscal Year 1980. Of the total admitted for presentence evaluation during Fiscal Year 1981, 57 (40%) subsequently were committed during the period for service of sentences, about the same proportion (42%) as committed during Fiscal Year 1980. (As of September 1, 1981, two months after the end of Fiscal Year 1981, 18 more of the original 141 had been committed for service of sentence and four of those who had been committed had received probation. Thus, as of the date specified, 71 of the original 141 had been committed and were serving sentences.) Johnson County alone accounted for 44 (31%) of the presentence admissions during Fiscal Year 1981, an increase of 12 (38%) over Fiscal Year 1980 presentence admissions from Johnson County. Five other counties (Cowley, Ford, Franklin, Geary, and Lyon) collectively accounted for another 27% of the admissions of this type.

Table

Kansas Department of Corrections
Admissions and Releases: Comparison of FY 1981 and FY 1980

Types of Admission	Number of Entries or Exits, FY 1981*				Deviation: FY 1981 Over FY 1980		% Change FY 80 to FY 81
	Initial	Subsequent**	Total				
			No.	%	Initial	Total	Total
Court Commitments							
For Serving of Sentence	1695	49	1744	83.4	325	345	24.7
For Presentence Evaluation	70	-	70	3.3	7	7	11.1
Return from Hearing, Testimony, etc.	28	-	28	1.3	(2)	(2)	(6.7)
Subtotals	1793	49	1842	88.0	330	350	23.5
Returns by D.O.C. Actions							
Parole and CR Violators - Technical	151	64	215	10.3	47	55	34.4
Escapees Returned	11	-	11	.5	(1)	(1)	(8.3)
Subtotals	162	64	226	10.8	46	54	31.4
Inter-jurisdictional Transfers	21	3	24	1.2	-	2	9.1
Totals	1976	116	2092	100.0	376	406	24.1
Types of Release							
Parole	1071	97	1168	66.6	(90)	(66)	(5.4)
Conditional Release	56	2	58	3.3	6	7	13.7
Expiration of Sentence	1	-	1	.1	1	1	-
Transfer to Other Jurisdictions	18	3	21	1.2	(5)	(3)	(12.5)
Court Order	462	14	476	27.2	33	36	8.2
Escape	18	-	18	1.0	1	1	5.9
Death	11	-	11	.6	7	7	175.0
Totals	1637	116	1753	100.0	(47)	(17)	(1.0)
Difference: Admissions over Releases	339	-	339	-	-	-	-

Note: A number in parentheses is a negative value.

*An "Initial" entry/exit represents the first entry by an offender during the period and/or his latest exit, with each individual counted only once as an entry and/or once as an exit. The "Subsequent" column includes the counting of offenders who were in confinement at the beginning of the period, but subsequently released and re-admitted, thus remaining in confinement at the end of the period. This column also includes the counting of additional release-admission transactions for offenders already counted in the "Initial" column. The "Total" column contains the sums of the "Initial" and "Subsequent" entries/exits.

**Within the "Subsequent" column, certain types of transactions involving temporary exit from a correctional facility have been excluded: Simple release-to-court/return from court (334 transactions) and escape/return from escape (37 transactions).

Table 7

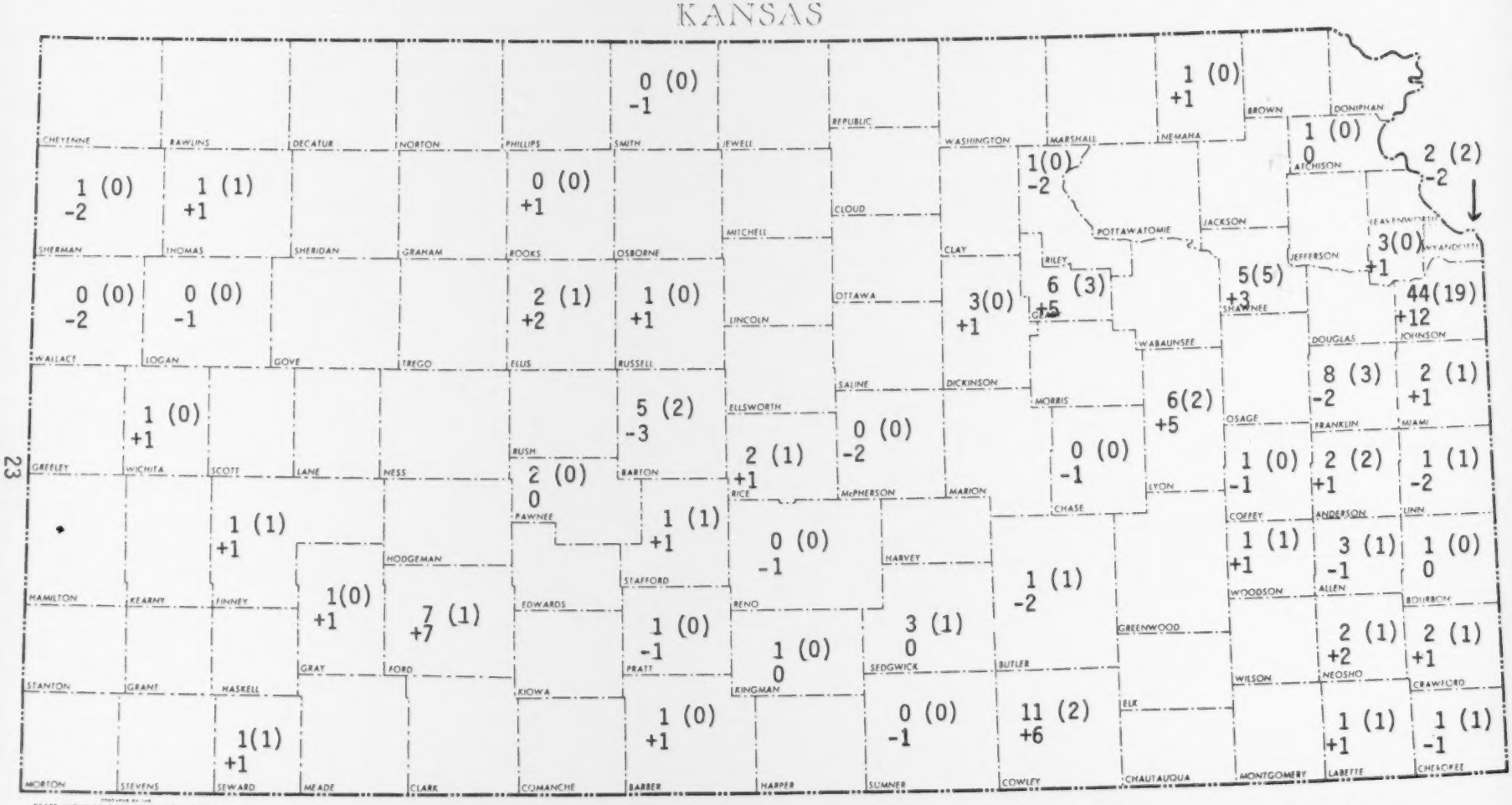
Kansas Department of Corrections
Admissions and Releases: Number of Individuals Entering and/or Exiting Correctional Facilities During FY 1981 and FY 1980*

Types of Admission	Individuals Admitted and/or Released During the Period					
	FY 1981		FY 1980		Change: FY 1980 to FY 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Court Commitments						
For Serving of Sentence	1695	85.8	1370	85.6	325	23.7
For Presentence Evaluation	70	3.5	63	3.9	7	11.1
Return from Hearing, Testimony, etc.	28	1.4	30	1.9	(2)	(6.7)
Subtotals	1793	90.7	1463	91.4	330	22.6
Returns by D.O.C. Actions						
Parole and CR Violators - Technical	151	7.6	104	6.5	47	45.2
Escapees Returned	11	.6	12	.8	(1)	(8.3)
Subtotals	162	8.2	116	7.3	46	39.7
Inter-jurisdictional Transfers	21	1.1	21	1.3	-	-
Totals	1976	100.0	1600	100.0	376	23.5
Types of Release						
Parole	1071	65.4	1161	68.9	(90)	(7.8)
Conditional Release	56	3.4	50	3.0	6	12.0
Expiration of Sentence	1	.1	-	-	1	-
Transfer to Other Jurisdictions	18	1.1	23	1.4	(5)	(21.7)
Court Order	462	28.2	429	25.5	33	7.7
Escape	18	1.1	17	1.0	1	5.9
Death	11	.7	4	2	7	175.0
Totals	1637	100.0	1684	100.0	(47)	(2.8)
Difference: Admissions Over Releases	339	-	(84)	-	-	-

Note: A figure in parentheses is a negative value.

* The figures represent "initial" entry/exit only -- the first entry by an offender during the specified period and/or his latest exit. Each individual is counted only once as an entry and/or once as an exit. (Column 1 of this table is the same as Column 1 of Table 5.)

Figure 6
Kansas Department of Corrections
Number of Admissions for Presentence Evaluation, by County:
FY 1981 and FY 1980 Compared*



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DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

*The presentence data are presented for each county from which one or more presentence admissions occurred during FY 1980 or FY 1981. The first figure represents the total number of presentence admissions during FY 1981. The second figure (in parentheses) is the number of presentences who were subsequently committed for serving of sentence. The third figure (at the bottom) is the deviation (FY 1981 over 1980) in the total number of presentence admissions during the period. The total number of presentence admissions during FY 1981 statewide was 141, an increase of 28 from FY 1980. The statewide total of presentences who were subsequently committed for serving of sentence during FY 1981 was 57, an increase of 10 from FY 1980.

Characteristics of the Inmate Population on June 30, 1981

The purpose of this section of the report is to provide profile information on the inmate population confined within Kansas correctional facilities on June 30, 1981. A major component of the profile is a description of the demographic attributes and social backgrounds of the offenders. Additional topics included are the nature of offenses for which the inmates were incarcerated, the sentences imposed, and the criminal histories of the offenders.

The population profiled in this section of the report is comprised of the offenders within the system population who were housed in Kansas correctional facilities on June 30, 1981, including all inmates in the following additional physical locations: state hospital, contract jail placement, contract work release, out in custody for medical care, and out on furlough. Excluded from the profile population are offenders then undergoing presentence evaluation, inmates out in custody for court appearances, inmates serving Kansas sentences while housed in out-of-state facilities under compact agreement, out-of-state offenders serving in Kansas facilities under compact on sentences of another jurisdiction, inmates serving *in absentia* (inmates housed in another jurisdiction while serving Kansas sentences concurrently with sentences of another jurisdiction), escapees, offenders confined in local detention facilities, and all offenders on parole or probation status. These selection criteria produced 2,638 inmates in the profile population.

Presented in Table 8 is a comparison of selected characteristics of the profile population for June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1980. There is little evidence of any substantial change between these two dates in regard to the proportionate distribution of the inmates on any of the characteristics included in the table. Additional information included in Table 8 concerns inmates in the profile population whose most recent entry to a Department of Corrections facility resulted from violation of the conditions of probation, parole, or conditional release. This group comprised 29% of the total inmate population on June 30, 1980 and 31% on June 30, 1981. Those who had been committed for some type of violation increased by 133 (20%), while the remainder of the inmate population, the new commitments, increased by 211 (13%). In terms of the number of individuals, most of the increase

in the total inmate population is attributable to new commitments. Although in terms of proportion, those committed for violations contributed more significantly to the increase than did the new commitments, technical parole violators increased by only 22 (17%), as compared to an increase of 111 (20%) for all other commitments for some type of violation. Similarly, while admissions of technical violators increased by 47 (45.2%) during Fiscal Year 1981 over such admissions for Fiscal Year 1980 (as previously depicted in Table 7), their relative presence in the overall population of June 30, 1981 (6%) remains unchanged from that of June 30, 1980.

Considering the specific types of admission for violation, the proportionate increase from June 30, 1980 to June 30, 1981 was most pronounced among those who had been admitted as parole violators/new sentence, 29% compared to 13% for new commitments. In contrast, the number of probation violators/new sentence in the population decreased by 3%.

With the exception of data on types of admission, similar profile information for the female inmate population is contained in Table 10. A summary of selected characteristics of the profile population is provided in Table 9 by facility of confinement. The group can be characterized as young, male, and white, although blacks are proportionately over-represented relative to the general population in the community. Regarding the level of formal education reported at the time of admission, the majority (56%) had not completed high school or its equivalent. Previous criminal histories were relatively common among the members of the profile group with about half (52%) having been previously convicted of a felony offense and over one-third (36%) having been previously incarcerated for a felony offense. The duration of current confinement; that is, the time of admission to the date June 30, 1981, has been relatively brief (one year or less) for the majority (54%). As indicated in Figure 7, over three-fourths of the population (79%) was housed at the two largest correctional facilities, Kansas State Penitentiary (KSP) and Kansas State Industrial Reformatory (KSIR).

Many inmates in the profile population were serving complex sentence structures. For this reason, the discussion regarding the sentences imposed is based on the item of information which was judged to provide the most meaningful summary description of the sentences. The summary item used in describing the sentence is the controlling sentence, which is the range of the term of confinement computed on all currently active sentences, expressing the shortest to the longest period of confinement.

Summary information on the sentencing structure for the June 30, 1981 population is provided in Table 11. Reflecting little change from population data on June 30, 1980, nearly one-third of the population (30%) was serving on sentence minimums of one year and nearly half (44%) had minimums of two years or less. A minimum sentence of five years was being served by 16%, and another 18% had minimum sentences of at least 15 years.

The first part of Table 12 contains information on the number of previous felony convictions by A, B, & C and D & E felony class groups of the most serious current offense. The data indicate that the particular felony group of the most serious current offense is independent of the number of prior convictions. The proportion of inmates with a particular number of previous convictions is similar for both felony class groups of the most serious offense.

The distribution within the June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1980 populations of inmates according to the number of previous adult incarcerations and the number of months since the last incarceration are compared in Table 13. Of the total observations of the June 30, 1981 population, 877 (37%) had at least one previous adult incarceration for a felony offense and 398 (17%) had two or more. This represents respective increases of 79 (10%) and 22 (6%) over the observations made for the June 30, 1980 population, wherein only 798 (36%) had at least one previous adult felony incarceration and 376 (17%) had two or more. As indicated in the second part of this table, for those within the June 30, 1981 population with histories of previous incarceration, the time which had elapsed from the date last released from an adult correctional facility to the date of the current offense was six months or less for 19%, one year or less for 39%, and two years or less for 61%.

Although, as compared within this table, these data suggest little change from the June 30, 1980 population as regards the distribution of inmates with varying levels of prior criminal activity, it is interesting to note that the major changes between the June 30, 1980 and June 30, 1981 populations have involved an increase of 80 offenders (55.9%) with 13 or more months since their last incarceration.

Table 8

Kansas Department of Corrections

Comparison of Inmate Characteristics: June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1980 Populations

	June 30, 1981 Population		June 30, 1980 Population	
**Characteristic	Number	%	Number	%
Age Group (Years)				
15-19	213	8	224	10
20-24	964	36	868	38
25-29	626	24	505	22
30-34	376	14	303	13
35-39	204	8	170	7
40+	255	10	224	10
Totals	2638	100	2294	100
Racial/Ethnic Group				
White	1608	61	1413	61
Black	894	34	770	34
Hispanic, American Indian, or Asian	136	5	111	5
Totals	2638	100	2294	100
Sex				
Male	2516	95	2196	96
Female	122	5	98	4
Totals	2638	100	2294	100
Education Level				
Grades 0 - 11	1337	56	1275	58
High School Graduate	320	13	286	13
G.E.D. Equivalency	604	25	516	23
Greater Than High School	128	6	131	6
Totals	2389	100	2208	100
Unknown	249	--	86	--
Number of Previous Felony Convictions				
None	1203	48	1063	48
1	647	26	600	27
2	374	15	303	14
3 or more	272	11	255	11
Totals	2496	100	2221	100
Unknown	142	--	73	--
Number of Previous Incarcerations				
None	1528	63	1423	64
1	479	20	422	19
2	237	10	220	10
3 or more	161	7	156	7
Totals	2405	100	2221	100
Unknown	233	--	73	--

Table 8 (Cont.)

**Characteristic	June 30, 1981 Population Number	%	June 30, 1980 Population Number	%
Felony Class of Most Serious Current Offense				
A	241	9	216	9
B	718	28	637	28
C	448	17	398	17
D	969	37	863	38
E	245	9	177	8
Totals	2621	100	2291	100
Unknown	17	--	3	--
***Duration of Present Confinement				
6 months or less	896	34	726	32
Over 6 months - to 1 year	529	20	401	18
Over 1 year - to 2 years	465	18	514	22
Over 2 years - to 3 years	278	11	238	10
Over 3 years - to 4 years	141	5	154	7
Over 4 years - to 5 years	114	4	89	4
Over 5 years	215	8	172	7
Totals	2638	100	2294	100
****Types of Admission				
Commitments for Violation				
Technical Probation Violation	112	4	99	4
Probation Violation/New Sentence	108	4	111	5
Subtotals (All Probation Violation)	220	8	210	9
Technical Parole Violation	151	6	129	6
Parole Violation/New Sentence	423	16	327	14
Subtotals (All Parole Violation)	574	22	456	20
Conditional Release Violation	13	1	8	-
Subtotals (All Types of Violation)	807	31	674	29
Other Commitments				
New Commitments	1831	69	1620	71
Total Inmate Population	2638	100	2294	100

*The figures in this table are based on a revised definition of the inmate population. Thus, the June 30, 1980 figures in this table differ slightly from those reported in the FY 1980 annual report in which the former population definition was used.

**As reported upon admission except "Age" which was calculated from June 30 for each year. The total number of inmates for which information was available varies with

Table 8 (Cont.)

the type of characteristic used.

***Period from most recent admission to June 30, 1981.

****Figures represent the number of inmates in the population on the date specified whose most recent entry into the Department of Corrections was of the specified type.

Table 9

Kansas Department of Corrections

Summary of Inmate Characteristics: June 30, 1981 Population

*Characteristic	Totals (All Facilities)	Facility of Confinement				
		KSP	KSIR	KCVTC	KCIW	Other**
Age Group (Years)						
15-19	213	9	151	27	3	23
20-24	964	139	589	99	21	116
25-29	626	336	163	31	19	77
30-34	376	264	47	14	24	27
35-39	204	149	11	4	18	22
40+	255	199	9	4	21	22
Totals	2638	1096	970	179	106	287
Racial/Ethnic Group						
White	1608	614	624	131	58	181
Black	894	431	287	39	44	93
Hispanic, American Indian, or Asian	136	51	59	9	4	13
Totals	2638	1096	970	179	106	287
Sex						
Male	2516	1096	966	132	45	277
Female	122	0	4***	47	61	10
Totals	2638	1096	970	179	106	287
Education Level						
Grades 0-11	1337	506	547	93	48	143
High School Graduate	320	131	95	33	15	46
G.E.D. Equivalency	604	258	216	38	21	71
Greater Than High School	128	79	18	8	10	13
Unknown	249	122	94	7	12	14
Totals	2638	1096	970	179	106	287
Security Status						
Maximum	398	259	138	0	1	0
Close	833	322	369	0	26	116
Medium	608	365	229	0	14	0
Minimum	758	150	193	179	65	171
No Security Status Assigned (State Hospital)	41	0	41	0	0	0
Totals	2638	1096	970	179	106	287
Number of Previous Felony Convictions						
None	1203	356	531	116	59	141
1	647	276	241	38	18	74
2	374	220	90	12	10	42
3 or more	272	185	53	5	9	20
Unknown	142	59	55	8	10	10
Totals	2638	1096	970	179	106	287

Table 9 (Cont.)

*Characteristic	Totals (All Facilities)	Facility of Confinement KSP	KSIR	KCVTC	KCIW	Other**
Felony Class of Most Serious Current Offense						
A	241	150	61	0	20	10
B	718	362	253	4	36	63
C	448	208	168	13	18	41
D	969	282	398	133	23	[illegible]
E	245	91	80	28	9	37
Unknown	17	3	10	1	0	3
Totals	2638	1096	970	179	106	287
Number of Previous Incarcerations						
None	1528	431	663	162	72	200
1	479	256	155	8	14	46
2	237	163	51	1	6	16
3 or more	161	131	14	1	4	11
Unknown	233	115	87	7	10	14
Totals	2638	1096	970	179	106	287
****Duration of Present Confinement**						
6 months or less	896	310	344	93	29	120
Over 6 months - to 1 year	529	197	197	76	9	50
Over 1 year - to 2 years	[illegible]	191	204	8	17	45
Over 2 years - to 3 years	278	123	106	1	18	30
Over 3 years - to 4 years	141	71	47	0	8	15
Over 4 years - to 5 years	114	64	34	0	5	11
Over 5 years	215	140	38	1	20	16
Totals	2638	1096	970	179	106	287

*As reported upon admission, except "Age" which was calculated as of June 30, 1981. The total number of inmates for which information was available varies with the type of characteristic assessed.

**Includes KRDC, THC, and the three work release centers.

***Figure represents 4 females technically assigned to KSIR, but physically located at a state hospital.

****Period from most recent admission to June 30, 1981.

Table 10

Kansas Department of Corrections

Comparison of Female Inmate Characteristics: June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1980

	June 30, 1981 Population		June 30, 1980 Population	
*Characteristic	Number	%	Number	%
Age Group (Years)				
15-19	2	2	7	7
20-24	37	30	31	32
25-29	29	24	20	21
30-34	26	21	17	17
35-39	12	10	12	12
40+	16	13	11	11
Totals	122	100	98	100
Racial/Ethnic Group				
White	66	54	51	52
Black	51	42	41	42
Hispanic, American Indian, or Asian	5	4	6	6
Totals	122	100	98	100
Education Level				
Grades 0-11	48	47	47	52
High School Graduate	23	23	21	23
G.E.D. Equivalency	20	20	14	16
Greater Than High School	10	10	8	9
Totals	101	100	90	100
Unknown	21	--	8	--
Felony Class of Most Serious Current Offense				
A	9	8	7	7
B	16	13	16	16
C	21	17	18	19
D	55	45	41	42
E	21	17	16	16
Totals	122	100	98	100
Security Status				
Maximum	0	0	3	3
Close	24	20	44	45
Medium	14	12	21	21
Minimum	80	65	26	27
No Security Status Assigned (State Hospital)	4	3	4	4
Totals	122	100	98	100

Table 10 (Cont.)

*Characteristic	June 30, 1981 Population Number	%	June 30, 1980 Population Number	%
Number of Previous Felony Convictions				
None	60	59	59	65
1	19	19	16	18
2	14	14	13	14
3 or more	8	8	3	3
Totals	101	100	91	100
Unknown	21	--	7	--
Number of Previous Incarcerations				
None	81	79	70	77
1	13	13	15	16
2	6	6	5	6
3 or more	2	2	1	1
Totals	102	100	91	100
Unknown	20	--	7	--
**Duration of Present Confinement				
6 months or less	50	41	47	48
Over 6 months - to 1 year	39	32	16	16
Over 1 year - to 2 years	15	12	16	16
Over 2 years - to 3 years	11	9	12	13
Over 3 years - to 4 years	2	2	3	3
Over 4 years - to 5 years	1	1	2	2
Over 5 years	4	3	2	2
Totals	122	100	98	100

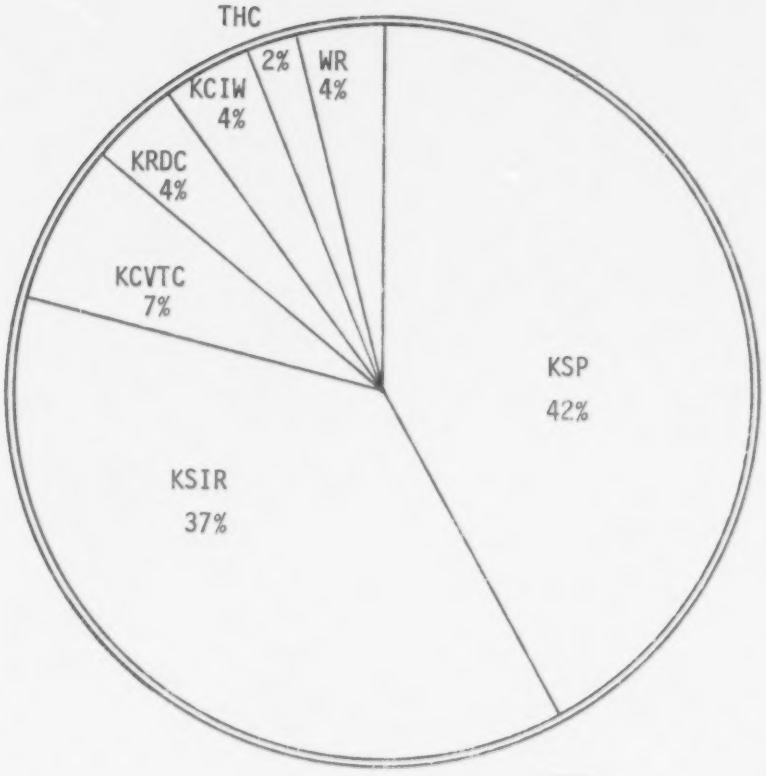
*As reported or determined at the time of admission except "Age" which was calculated from June 30 for each year and "Security Status" which is the assigned custody level as of June 30 of the specified year.

**Period from most recent admission to June 30 of the specified year.

Figure 7

Kansas Department of Corrections

Distribution of the June 30, 1981 Inmate Population Among Correctional Facilities



Correctional Facility	No.	%
Kansas State Penitentiary (KSP)	1096	42
Kansas State Industrial Reformatory (KSIR)	970	37
Kansas Correctional - Vocational Training Center (KCVTC)	179	7
Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center (KRDC)	116	4
Kansas Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW)	106	4
Toronto Honor Camp (THC)	63	2
Work Release (WR)	108	4
Total (All facilities)	2638	100

Table 11

Kansas Department of Corrections

Structure of Controlling Sentences and Time to Conditional Release Date,

All Facilities: June 30, 1981 Population

*Controlling Sentence Minimum	Maximum	Time to Conditional Release Date (Years)	Number of Inmates	%
Total	(All sentences)	--	2617	100
1	2	1.5	36	1
1	3	2	31	1
1	5	3	344	13
1	10	5.5	314	12
1	20	10.5	52	2
Other 1-year minimum		--	17	1
2	5	3	35	1
2	7	4	28	1
2	10	5.5	223	9
2	20	10.5	35	1
Other 2-year minimum		--	39	2
3	10	5.5	150	6
3	20	10.5	58	2
Other 3-year minimum		--	35	1
5	20	10.5	222	9
5	Life	N/A**	155	6
Other 5-year minimum		--	32	1
10	Life	N/A**	74	3
Other 10-year minimum		--	42	2
15	Life	N/A**	107	4
Other 15-year minimum		--	13	1
30	Life	N/A**	36	1
Other 30-year minimum		--	3	0***
Life	Life	N/A**	246	9
Other minimum less than 15		--	201	8
Other minimum more than 15		--	89	3

Missing observations = 21.

*The controlling sentence is the range, in years, determined by the longest minimum and the longest maximum date to be served. The controlling minimum is the indicator for the parole eligibility date. The controlling maximum is used to project the conditional release date (the date of the maximum term less the statutorily earned good time) which indicates completion of the sentence obligation.

**N/A - No conditional release date for life sentence.

***Less than .5 of one percent.

Table 12
Kansas Department of Corrections
Number and Type of Previous Felony Convictions
by Felony Class of Most Serious Current Offense:
June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1980 Populations Compared

Number of Previous Convictions	A, B & C Felonies 6/30/81 No.	%	6/30/80 No.	%	Change No.	%
0	668	49	606	49	62	10.2
1	318	24	304	25	14	4.6
2	215	16	179	15	36	20.1
3	68	5	66	5	2	3.0
4 or more	83	6	69	6	14	20.3
Totals	1352	100	1224	100	128	10.5

Number of Previous Convictions	D & E Felonies 6/30/81 No.	%	6/30/80 No.	%	Change No.	%
0	528	47	457	46	71	15.5
1	325	29	295	30	30	10.2
2	158	14	124	12	34	27.4
3	62	5	63	6	(1)	(1.6)
4 or more	58	5	56	6	2	3.6
Totals	1131	100	995	100	136	13.7

Number of Previous Convictions	All Felonies 6/30/81 No.	%	6/30/80 No.	%	Change No.	%
0	1196	48	1063	47	133	12.5
1	643	26	599	27	44	7.3
2	373	15	303	14	70	23.1
3	130	5	129	6	1	0.8
4 or more	141	6	125	6	16	12.8
Totals	2483	100	2219	100	264	11.9

Missing observations: 6/30/81: 155; 6/30/80: 75.

A number in parentheses represents a negative value.

Table 13

Kansas Department of Corrections

Previous Adult Incarcerations and Number of Months

Since Last Incarceration: June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1980

Populations Compared

	June 30, 1981		June 30, 1980		Change	
Number of Incarcerations	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	1528	63	1423	64	105	7.4
1	479	20	422	19	57	13.5
2	237	10	220	10	17	7.7
3	90	4	89	4	1	1.1
4 or more	71	3	67	3	4	6.0
Total (All Inmates)	2405	100	2221	100	184	8.3
Months Since Last Incarcerated						
1-3	69	8	72	9	(3)	(4.2)
4-6	96	11	88	11	8	9.1
7-12	174	20	168	21	6	3.6
13-24	197	22	160	20	37	23.1
25-36	105	12	88	11	17	19.3
37 or more	218	25	192	24	26	13.5
Unknown	18	2	30	4	(12)	(40.0)
Subtotal	877	100	798	100	79	9.9
No Previous Incarcerations	1528	---	1423	---	105	7.4
Total (All Inmates)	2405	---	2221	---	184	8.3

Missing observations: 6/30/81: 233; 6/30/80: 73.

Kansas Parolee Population, June 30, 1981

The purpose of this section of the report is to summarize selected characteristics of the population of offenders within the Kansas correctional system on parole status on June 30, 1981, and to describe various parole-related activities which occurred during Fiscal Year 1981.

On June 30, 1981, there was a total of 2,432 offenders under supervision of the 36 parole officers distributed among five geographic regions in the State of Kansas. The caseload of the parole officers consists of not only Kansas offenders paroled to Kansas locations, but also out-of-state parolees and probationers sent to Kansas for supervision under interstate compact arrangement. There are no Kansas probationers in the caseload since the supervision of this group is a function of the district courts. The average caseload per parole officer statewide, including all types of cases, was approximately 68 offenders. In Table 14, the Fiscal Year 1981 caseload data is compared with that of prior fiscal years (1973-1980).

The parolee population includes 1,554 Kansas offenders on parole, or in a few cases on conditional release status, in Kansas locations on the date of June 30, 1981. Selected characteristics of this group of offenders are described in Table 15 and Figure 8. Considering all of the attributes except felony class of the most serious current offense, there are only minor differences between the parolee population and the inmate profile population. For example, compared to the inmate profile population (Table 8), women are slightly over-represented in the parolee group while offenders in the minority racial/ethnic groups and those in the youngest age group are slightly under-represented. It is probable that, at least in part, these variations reflect differences between these subgroups regarding the type of offense and criminal history.

In comparing data in Table 8 and 15, it is evident that there are substantial differences between the parolee population and the June 30, 1981 inmate profile population in terms of the felony class of the most serious offense. Not surprisingly, those who had served on a most serious offense in felony classes A or B made up only 13% of the parolee population, compared to 37% of the inmate profile population. The distribution of offenders according to the number of previous felony convictions is similar for the two groups as is the data on the number of previous adult incarcerations.

Detailed information on the number of paroles to Kansas during the period is presented by county in Figure 9. Note that each percentage in the figure represents the proportion of paroles statewide and includes any multiple paroles of an individual offender. The three most populous counties of Kansas collectively accounted for approximately 60% of the total number of paroles; nearly one-third (30.1%) was paroled to Sedgwick County, followed by Shawnee County (15.9%), and Wyandotte County (13.8%).

Table 16 contains data on the number of compact cases serving parole or probation in Kansas, presented by sending state and type of case. Considering total cases, the state from which the greatest number of offenders had been received for Kansas supervision is Missouri, followed by Texas, Oklahoma, California, and Colorado.

Table 14

Kansas Department of Corrections

Probation and Parole Cases Under Supervision

as of June 30 for Each Year 1973-1981

Types of Case	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Active Parole Cases	1058	974	842	977	1094	1208	1345	1503	1488
*Active Probation Cases	897	990	1145	1166	1342	1400	1417	--	--
Active Compact Cases	420	427	542	629	685	722	757	826	944
Total Cases	2375	2391	2529	2772	3121	3330	3519	2329	2432
Number of Parole Officers	32	34	44	45	43	54	55	36	36
Average Case Load	74	70	57	62	73	62	64	65	68

*As of July 1, 1979, supervision of felony offenders granted probation in Kansas became a function of the District Courts.

Table 15

Kansas Department of Corrections

Characteristics of Kansas Parolee Population: June 30, 1981*

**Characteristic	Number	%
Age Group (Years)		
15-19	45	3
20-24	623	40
25-29	432	28
30-34	206	13
35-39	104	7
40+	140	9
Total	1550	100
Unknown	4	--
Racial Ethnic Group		
White	1021	66
Black	460	30
Hispanic, American Indian or Asian	70	4
Total	1551	100
Unknown	3	--
Sex		
Male	1465	94
Female	89	6
Total	1554	100
Felony Class of Most Serious Offense		
A	11	1
B	174	12
C	307	20
D	817	54
E	191	13
Total	1500	100
Unknown	54	--
Prior Felony Convictions		
None	731	52
1	385	27
2	160	11
3	79	6
4 or more	61	4
Total	1416	100
Unknown	138	--

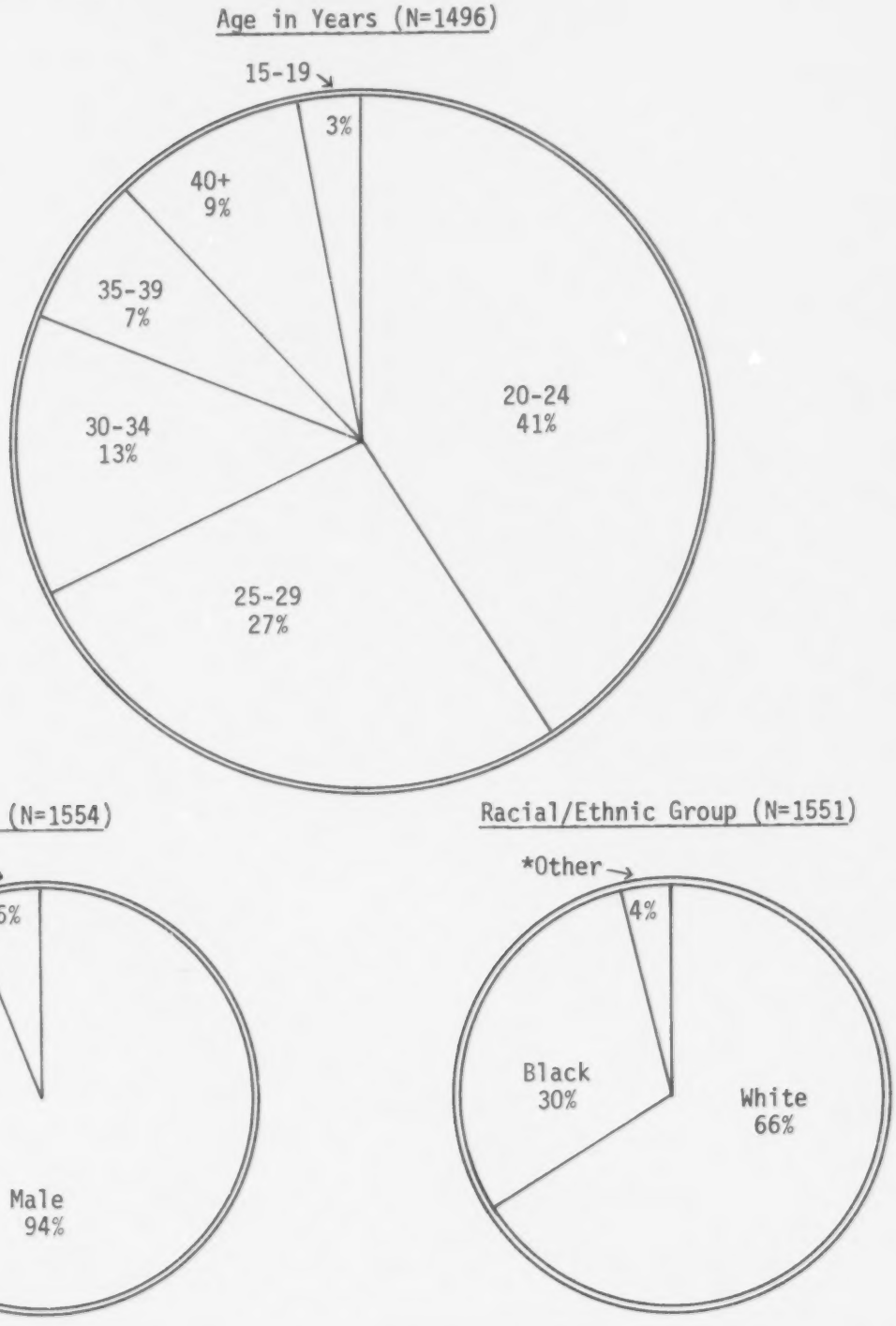
Table 15 (Cont.)

**Characteristic	Number	%
Prior Incarcerations		
None	981	69
1	247	18
2	109	8
3	46	3
4 or more	28	2
Total	1411	--
Unknown	143	--

*Includes conditional releases.

**As reported upon admission, except "Age" which was calculated from June 30, 1981. The total number of inmates for which information was available varies with the type of characteristic assessed.

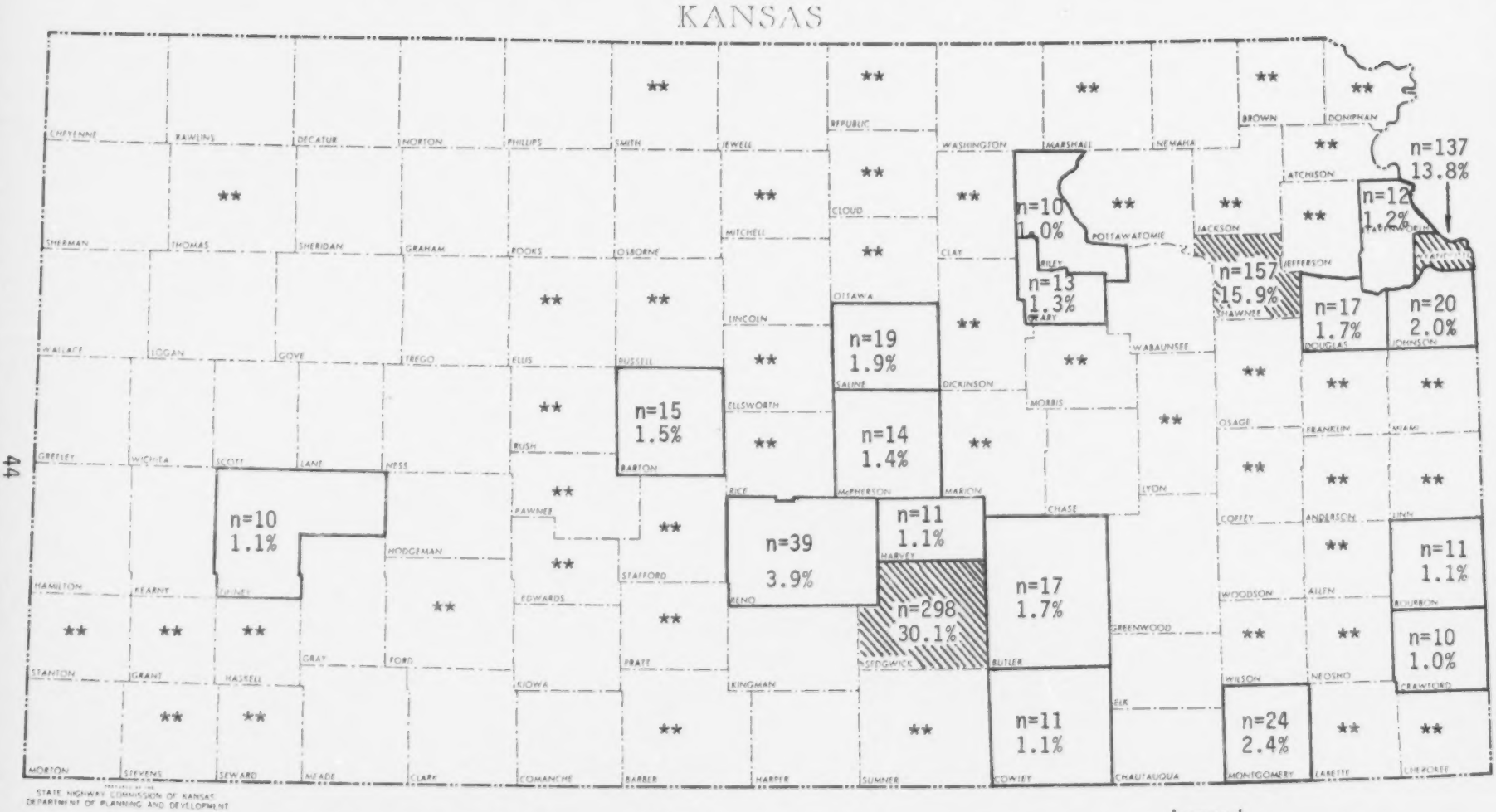
Figure 8
Kansas Department of Corrections
Distribution of the June 30, 1981 Parolee Population
by Age, Sex, and Racial/Ethnic Group



Missing observations: Age (58), Racial/Ethnic group (3).

* "Other" includes Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian.

Figure 9
Kansas Department of Corrections
Kansas Offenders Paroled to Kansas During Fiscal Year 1981, by County



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Note. The number (n) of parolees includes any multiple paroles of an individual offender during the period. Each percentage (%) represents the proportion of the total number of paroles (990) for the whole state during the period.

Legend

1. ▨ = 13% or more of state total.
2. Bold outline = 1%-4% of state total.
3. ** = less than 1% of the state total.
4. Blank = no paroles to the county.

Table 16

Kansas Department of Corrections

Number of Compact Cases Serving Parole or Probation

in Kansas on June 30, 1981, by Sending State

	Felony Cases		Misdemeanor Cases	Totals
Sending State	Parole	Probation	(Probation)	(All Cases)
Arizona	5	13	0	18
Arkansas	16	8	0	24
California	6	25	1	32
Colorado	11	18	2	31
Florida	6	21	1	28
Georgia	1	12	1	14
Illinois	9	12	2	23
Indiana	3	3	0	6
Iowa	5	6	6	17
Louisiana	0	4	0	4
Michigan	2	6	1	9
Minnesota	0	8	0	8
Mississippi	0	5	0	5
Missouri	60	224	86	370
Nebraska	1	11	4	16
Nevada	1	4	0	5
New Jersey	1	1	1	3
New Mexico	4	11	0	15
New York	1	4	0	5
North Carolina	1	6	0	7

Table 16 (Cont.)

Sending State	Felony Cases		Misdemeanor Cases	Totals
	Parole	Probation	(Probation)	(All Cases)
Ohio	5	3	0	8
Oklahoma	15	69	7	91
Oregon	1	4	0	5
Pennsylvania	3	3	0	6
South Dakota	2	5	0	7
Tennessee	1	4	1	6
Texas	19	93	11	123
Utah	0	6	0	6
Vermont	1	2	0	3
Virginia	2	5	0	7
Washington	1	2	0	3
West Virginia	2	1	0	3
Wisconsin	3	3	1	7
Wyoming	1	3	1	5
*Other	5	13	1	19
Totals	194	618	127	939

*Includes the following, each of which accounted for two cases or less (.2 of one percent or less of the total compact case load): Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.